Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 774.) TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1797. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE, *Petersburg, the following valuable Collection of* BOOKS.

ALEXANDER's Virgil
Amblet's Reports
Anderson's ditto
Attorney's Pocket-Book
Adgate's Music
American Justice
Anderson's Commerce
Anecdotes of Eminent Persons
Aristotle
American Revolution
Art of Speaking
American Theatre
Addison's Evidences
Aikin's Letters to his Son on various topics
Brown's Chancery
Berrington's Immaterialism
Bosuet's Universal History
Bolingbroke on History
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, History of
Benyowskie's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Barney's Life of Metastasio
Beattie's Elements
Bunyan's Holy War
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments
Brown's Oracles
British Album
Boyle's Voyages
Bonnet's Letters
Burgh's Dignity
Beauties of Poetry
Builder's Pocket Treasure
Coke's Reports
Compton's Practice
Chancery Cases
Cowper's Reports
Conductor Generalis
Condorcet on the Mind
Chapone's Letters
Contrast, (American Comedy)
Cock Pit
Court of Berlin
Cowper's Poems
Chatham's Life
Coke's Life
Confession of Faith
Coxe's Switzerland
Clarissa Harlow
Chesterfield's Letters
Continental Harmony
Carey's Miscellanies
Child's Friend
Carey on the Fever
Chinese Empire
Cox's View
Cyrus's Travels
Common Sense
Clerk's Magazine
Contes des tems passe (French & English)
Christian World
Courtship and Marriage in a series of Letters
Calvary, or the Death of Christ
Coller's Synopsis
Citizen of the World
Cain and Abel
Cooke's Voyages
Columbian Muse
Cavern of Death
Carver's Travels
Cullen's Practice
Dyer's Reports
Doctor and Student
Douglas's Reports
Duncombe's Law of England
Defence of Usury
Davis's Tracts
Don Quixotte
Davies's Sermons
Dodsley's Poems
Dodd on Death
Doddridges Rise and Progress
Democrat
Dumourier, Life of
Doddridge on Education
Dream Books
Dilworth's Bookkeeping
Duty of Woman
Divinity of Christ
Domestic Medicine
Dramatic Pieces
Diseases of Children
Equity Cases
Elpinasses' Reports
Entick's Dictionary
Epistles Epitomised
Edwards's History of the West-Indies.
Epitome of History
Elements of Morality
Ditto of Geography
Enfield's Speaker
——— Sermons
Embassy to China
Economy of Life
Francis's Maxims
Fonblanque on Equity
Ferguson on Civil Society
——— on Astronomy
Francis's Horace
Farrier
Findley's History of the Insurrection in Pennsylvania
Five Points
Family Instructor
Fair Hibernian (a Novel)
French Revolution
Farmer's Friend (a Novel)
Fordyce's Sermons
Friend of Youth
Family Physician
Fairy Tales
Fitmas Sermons
Feople e Jockey Club
Famas of Flora
Fe le Family Physician
Gilbert on Replevins
——— on Rents
——— on Executions
——— on Evidence
—Galatea (a Pastoral Romance)
Gil Blas
Goulard on Lead
Gazetteer of the Netherlands
Gulliver's Travels
Geographical Dictionary
Goldsmith's England
Gregory's Legacy
Gough's Arithmetic
Gay's Fables
Ghost Seer
Gardiner on the Gout
Hargrave's Law Tracts
Hatsell's Precedent
Hardress's Reports
Hume's England
Hughes's Dramas
History of France
Hervey's Meditations
Handmaid to the Arts
Henry's Britain
Helvetius
Homer's Iliad
History of the Grecian States
——— of South America
Horne on the Psalms
Hunter on the Veneral
Hayes on Consumptions
History of Kentucky
History of Woman
Hunter's Biography
Howard's Life
Harrison's Grammar
Hardie's Tablet of memory
History of Vermont
——— of Massachusetts
Hopkinson's Works
Hive
Jones on Bailments
Jonathan Pindar
Jenyn's Works
Johnson's Lives
——— Works
Julia de Robigne
Jockey Club
Junius's Letters
Kyd on Awards
—— on Bills
Knox's Essays
Kaimes' Elements of Criticism
Keates' Sketches
Law Grammar
Law of Attornies
Law of Partnership
Latch's Reports
Ladies Pocket-Book
Looker-on
Lee's Memoirs
London Cook
Life of Franklin
Letters to a Student
Looking-Glass
Lechworth's Sermons
Louisa
Life of Watts and Doddridge
—— of Christ
—— of Gardiner
—— of Alexander
—— of Baron Trenck
—— of Joseph
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man
Life of Voltaire
Letters to a Wife
Modern Reports
Mallory Entries
Moseley's Reports
Mitford's Pleadings
Medical Pocket Book
Modern Europe
Moore's France
Mirror
Maw's Gardener
Magazin Historique
Manual of Liberty
Moore's View of French Revolution
Mitford's Greece
Marmontel's Tales
Morse's Geography
Millenium
Messiah
Man of Feeling
Mysteries of Udolpho (a Romance)
McFingal
Melmoth's Essays
Miscellaneous Works
Man of the World
Monitor
Mystic Cottager (a novel)
Moore's Zeluco
—— Sketches
—— Journal in France
Misses Magazine
Memoirs of 2500
Natura Brevium
Night Thoughts
Newtonian System
Neckar on Religion
Northcoat on Diseases
Netley Abbey (a novel)
Nicholson's Philosophy
Nature and Art—by Mrs. Inchbald
Ovid's Art of Love
Odiorne's Poems
Orations
Powell on Mortgages
——— on Devises
Points in Law
Perkins's Conveyancing
Pleader's Assistant
Parker's Reports
Procter's Practice
Pocket Library
Philip's Voyages
Preceptor
Paternal Monitor
Palace of Enchantment
Pope's Select Poems
Parnel's Poems
Political Curiosities
Perrin's Exercises
Philosophical Dictionary
Plutarch's Lives
Pleasing Companion
Pope's Odyssey
Piozzi's British Synonomy
Payne's Epitome
Preston's Masonry
Pratt on the Sublime
Pamela (a novel)
Pleasure of Memory
President's Speeches
Political Dictionary
Pelew Islands
Poor Man's Help
Pomphrett's Poems
Priestly on Education
Principles of Politeness
Political Miscellany
Putnam's Life
Pulpit and Desk
Political Catechism
Quincy's Medical Lexicon
Richardson's Practice
Runnington on Ejectments.
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Asthma
Raynal's Indies
Rollin's Ancient History
Rambler
Rousseau's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Castle
Rural Walks
Robertson's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
——— Courtship
Romance of the Forest
Rowe's Letters
Redeemed Captive
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchstone
Salkield's Reports
Saunders' Essay on Uses
Search after Happiness
Song Books
Shipmaster's Assistant
State of Nova-Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Essays
Shakespear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philosophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakespear's Characters
Stiles's Judges
System of Anatomy
Saints Rest
Shipwreck
Select Plays
Steuben's Discipline
Spiritual Letters
Saunders's Journal in the Deserts of Arabia
Scott's Lessons
Sorrows of Werter
Student & Pastor
Spanish Grammer
Seneca's Morals
Sandford & Merton, (a tale)
Select Pamphlets, (bound)
Tablet of Memory
Telemachus
Turner's Introduction to Geography
Thompson's Works
Taplin's Farriery
Tour in Holland
Travels of Montague
Tom Jones
United Irishmen
Vade Mecum
Vesey's Reports
Vernon's Chancery
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantress
Vision of Columbus
Voyages of Amasis
Varlo's Husbandry
Village Curate
Visit for a Week.
Wilson's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Ward's Law of Nations
Wynne's Eunomus
Wonderful Magazine
Walkinghame's Assistant
Walker's Dictionary
Williston's Catechism
Watts' Spelling Book
Warville on Commerce
Warren's Poems
Whitfield's Sermons
Willison's Meditations
White's Sermons
——— on Woman
Wallis on Diseases
Watts' Miscellanies
——— Glory of Christ
West on Agency
Washington's Letters
Watts' Lyric Poems
——— on the Mind
Webster on Fever
Young's Travels
Young Man's best Companion
Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Histories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Petersburg, January 23, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for past favours. Being anxious of settling his accounts up to the last year, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Those concerned will see the necessity of this measure, as the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Massenburg & Massenburg,
at GALEN's HEAD,
Cross Street,

Where they have for sale a general assortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Also Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spanish Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the best RED and PALE BARK, that will be sold low by the 100 weight.

Petersburg, January 18, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for sale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797.

ECLIPSE,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the season. Pasturage gratis, but the subscriber will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Chesnut Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obscurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Valiant, and his great grandam by Tryall.

WILLIAM COLE.

March 2, 1797.

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP
MONTEZUMA,
WILLIAM HOWARD, Master,
Burthen 500 Hogsheads Tobacco,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will sail by the first of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ship QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Petersburg, Feb. 3, 1797.

BAR-IRON,
By the Ton,
For Sale by
ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, January 17, 1797.

The Subscriber has Several
LIKELY HORSES,
Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in Dinwiddie county, containing 293 acres, and being about fifteen miles from Petersburg and four from the court-house. For terms apply to Mr. Henry Thweatt, near Petersburg, or the subscriber in Halifax county.

THOMAS THWEATT.

Halifax, Feb. 10, 1797. 4*

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL respectfully informs the Public, that his School is open at the Mason's-Hall, Blandford, and will meet the fourth Wednesday in every month, and continue four days. (eo4)

Feb. 28, 1797.

To be Sold, for Ready Money

by virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS Esq; in order to raise the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, and the charges of sale,

THE Plantation in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the said Ross formerly resided, known by the name of ARROWFIELD, containing, by estimation, 800 acres, more or less.

This Tract is so well known, that a particular description is thought unnecessary.

The sale will be at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, and will take place at Robert Armistead's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the 25th of February, 1797, between the hours of 12 and 6 in the afternoon.

A title will be made by the Trustees, in conformity to the powers vested in them by Mr. Ross's deed.

WILLIAM HAY,
JOHN WICKHAM,
DUNCAN ROSE,
} Trustees.

January 24, 1797. 6

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to suffer for the same. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

1797.

NEWMARKET RACES

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats.
2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats.
3d. day a sweepstake, entrance 20 guineas.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of being subscribers to the Sweepstake, may, by early application have the weight and distance to suit them.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

☞ A SADDLE will be run for over the above course the last Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the last Saturday in this month—The first Saddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

AT PETERSBURG MILL,

CORN will be ground for Toll, & for accommodation of the public, as was the custom last Summer, Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with those who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

February 20, 1797. (eo2m.)

Negroes and *Land* for sale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accustomed to house-work, for sale. Terms Cash, or such a Credit as may be agreed on.

Also several TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wish to dispose of on reasonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, March 1, 1797.

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowike's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the subscriber lately lived, in Prince George county, about 3 and a half miles from Petersburg, known by the name of the WOOD LANDS—their is a good dwelling house and the necessary office houses thereon.—For terms, apply to Col. Peter Eppes, of Prince George, who is fully authorised to dispose of the premises, and who will shew the lands, &c. to any person inclinable to purchase. If not immediately sold, it may be rented for one year, apply as above.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

ALSO a Valuable Tract of Land lying in the county of Dinwiddie, 28 miles from Petersburg.—For particulars, apply to Gen. Joseph Jones.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a short time, all persons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the first day of April next. In my ablence Mr. Joseph P. Pool is authorised to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant discharges for the same. All those who have demands against me, are requested to come forward, that they may be settled.

JOHN LEE

Petersburg, February 9, 1797. eotf.

PARIS, November 20.

Citizen Bouteville, commiſſioner of the government in the departments united by the law of the 3d Vendemaire, 4th year, to the Executive Directory.

Bruſſels, 25 Brumaire (Nov. 15) 5th year.

Citizens Directors,

I think it of importance, that you ſhould not be ignorant of any of the invaluable ſervices which the French revolution renders to humanity.

I deem it therefore my duty, citizens directors, to tranſmit to you a copy of the report made on the 29th Brumaire (Nov. 9) by the commiſſioners of the Municipality of Jodoigne, charged with enforcing the execution of the law of the 15th Fructidor.

It appears that too much publicity cannot be given to facts, the knowledge of which ought to undeceive all ſuch men as are not notorious impoſtors, and make public reaſon advance with rapid progreſs.

A copy of the ſame report has been addreſſed by the adminiſtration of the Dyle to the public accuſer at the criminal tribunal, and to the miniſter of general police, who will moſt certainly not neglect to take the neceſſary meaſures to avenge, to comfort, and enlighten humanity.

Greeting and reſpect,

BOUTEVILLE.

Report made to the Municipal Adminiſtration of the Canton of Jodoigne, by two of its members, 18th Brumaire, 5th year.

The underſigned members of the Municipal Adminiſtration of the Canton of Jodoigne, called out as municipal commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of repairing to the Abbey of La Ramee, to be preſent at the ſummons which the commiſſioner of the executive directory at that adminiſtration, was to give, on the 19th inſtant, to the ci devant religious of La Ramee, to evacuate their monaſtery, and lay by their religious coſtume; being informed by a feeling mind, that a lady belonging to that Abbey had long been ſhut up in a dungeon, humanity commanded them to clear up the buſineſs. They peremptorily deſired the ſuperiors of the houſe to bring the ſaid captives before them; every kind of oppoſition was employed, and frivolous pretexts alledged to refuſe to produce her. This unexpected conduct made them renew their inſtances, and could not but give birth to ſuſpicion which augured badly of the buſineſs. Having exhauſted all the means of perſuaſion, irritated at ſo obſtinate and unreaſonable a refuſal, they reſolved, in concert with the commiſſioner of the executive directory at the ſaid adminiſtration, to order the doors to be forced.

One of the keepers appointed to guard the effects of the Abbey, was ordered to execute the reſolution; and while he was performing his duty, a ſervant of the Abbey came with the keys in his hand, and the veil of the myſtery approached the moment of being torn. The gates open, the commiſſioners enter, no living object ſtrikes their ſight; they caſt their eyes on a litter of half rotten ſtraw; on that infected ſtraw, which the vileſt of brutes would have abhorred, there was a ſack, which appeared to contain ſomething; they ſtir about the monſtrous and nauſeous heap; the ſack moves; every one ſhudders!—O! Heaven! what an afflictive ſight for outraged humanity! The unfortunate lady is diſcovered ſtowed and crammed down in that horrid receptacle, left to her fate by theſe female barbarians, naked and immerſed in fœtid excrements! It was difficult to recognize the unfortunate as a being of the human ſpecies; having made her raiſe her head to examine her, and certify the ſtate ſhe was in, the firſt view of her exhibited a human creature, deadened by a long captivity, by exceſſive torments, and the diſguſt of life. The firſt ſign of ſenſibility ſhe gave was, to complain of the cold. The underſigned having obſerved that they came to deliver her, that ſhe ought to make herſelf eaſy, that ſhe would immediately be reſtored to her priſtine ſtate, her ſenſes ſeemed to revive.—She begged to be conveyed to her relations, adding, that ſhe was the youngeſt of the family and that ſhe had a brother who was a friar at Louvain. We promiſed to comply with her requeſt. Being afterwards interrogated reſpecting the cauſe and length of her captivity, ſhe anſwered that it had laſted many months, and that it was the Abbe Bonneſſe and the Abbeſs, who had ordered her to be ſhut up, and that becauſe ſhe was too gay.

After theſe anſwers we wanted to make her riſe; but, alas! ſoon it was perceived that her hands and feet were ſhackled with large chains, fixed to a block, which kept her bent down and proſtrate in the poſition in which ſhe was found. A ſentiment of indignation ſeized the heart of every ſpectator; every one contended to break her irons; half an hour was ſpent on that work, and liberty reſtored to her; but, execrable tyranny! Thy ferocious effects ſtill ſubſiſt! Now the hapleſs victim has loſt the uſe of her limbs; now ſhe cannot aſſume any other attitude than that into which cruelty has crippled her; now ſhe can neither riſe erect nor walk; in ſhort, ſhe now preſerves the deformed and humiliating form which torture and conſtraint hath given her! But ſenſible and generous hearts ſeem eager to beſtow their cares upon her; ſhe has been decently cloathed, and placed in an armed chair, ſhe was removed to a convenient place, where ſhe did not ceaſe, as long as the underſigned were preſent, to lift her eyes to heaven, as a ſign of aſtoniſhment, and of thanks addreſſed to the ſupreme being for her happy deliverance.

It is in this ſtate and ſituation, citizens colleagues, that we found and left that object of commiſeration, who, for theſe eight years paſt, has been lingering out a wretched life in the dungeon, and who betrayed no mark of fury or manis; and ſuppoſing that ſhe had been ſeized with an attack of madneſs, who muſt thoſe tigers, thoſe ferocious beings be, who could condemn her to ſuch a puniſhment? But what will not monaſtic deſpotiſm do? How terribly muſt not nature accuſe the authors of ſuch barbarity! Let them not juſtify ſo atrocious a proceeding, and inſinuate that ſhe was afflicted with madneſs, and had ſhocking fits of phrenzy, which made her ſo prodigiouſly ſtrong as to conquer all conſtraint; ſuch language would only ſerve to confound the aſſaſſins of liberty.

The underſigned will no longer give way to theſe reflections. In terminating this report, citizens colleagues, and making the above proceedings known to you, the following citizens were preſent.

[Here follows a number of ſignatures, among others P. J. Colton, the father, who gave the firſt information reſpecting the confinement of the unhappy lady.]

So done and verified at the Abbey of La Ramee, the 19th Brumaire, 5th year of the republic.

N. A R CARTIER, Preſident.
P. F. MATHIEU, Muncipal Agent and Muncipal Commiſſioner.
H. S. COLSON, Secretary Greffier.

The ſecretary general of the department of Dyle,
N. MOMELISSE.

BOSTON, February 24.

Captain Donnel at Salem, from the territory of the redoubtable Victor Hugues, and who left that junior Madagaſcar, January 23, informs, that up to that date, the moſt atrocious piracies continued to be committed on American property. Veſſels brought in were conſtantly condemned; the mode of trial being extremely irregular—the only defence allowed of was, through a partial linguiſt, who ſeldom repeated half the facts furniſhed by the Americans, but always demanded ſix or eight joes, for his diſſervices. Hugues himſelf obſerved, in a moment of contrition, that his proceedings were improper, and that a day of retribution he expected would come. He remarks, that American veſſels with certificates from the French conſuls ſhould be reſpected; but what was to be certified was not mentioned. Captain Williams, an American, was maſter of a privateer out of Guadaloupe. On receiving his commiſſion, he declared, he would exert himſelf to the utmoſt againſt the open enemies of France, but that it never ſhould be ſaid of him, that he troubled the veſſels of neutrals, and above all, of his own country. On his cruize, inſtances occurred of his meeting with American veſſels bound to Britiſh ports, whom he treated well, and furniſhed with many neceſſaries they were in need of. At length he captured a Britiſh ſhip, with a cargo valued at 40,000l. which he got ſafely in—Markets were bad.

February 15.

From Martinique, intelligence to January 15, is received, via Salem. Abercrombie had arrived in a frigate from England, but without any troops—nor were any expected. The idea of an attempt on Guadaloupe is not contemplated; nor were there any intelligence of an expedition, againſt the Spaniſh ſquadron at Trinidad.

Victor Hughes has declared that American veſſels having certificates from the French or Engliſh conſuls at the port of her departure, ſhall not be moleſted, even if bound to or from an Engliſh port.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French Republic.

Extract from the regiſter of the deliberations of the commiſſioners delegated by the French government to the windward Iſlands.

Cape, 21ſt Nivos, in the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

After reading the verbal proceſs of the capture of the brig Suſan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, maſter, captured on the 5th of this month, by the French privateer La Fileuſe, John Valet, maſter, ſigned by the ſaid captain.

After reading the proceedings of the juſtice of peace at Port de Paix, about the ſaid prize.

The papers of the ſaid brig, conſiſting of a regiſter, delivered at New-York on the 23d May 1794, a ſea letter of the 2d December 1796, and a manifeſt of cargo of the 14th December 1796.

The affidavits of ſeveral paſſengers on board the ſaid brig.

A vaſt quantity of letters in the French and Engliſh languages, directed to divers perſons in the ports of the iſland of Jamaica, and in ports of the iſland of St. Domingo, which are in an open rebellion againſt their own government, under the protection of Great-Britain.

Conſidering that from the papers abovementioned, it is unexceptionably proved that the ſaid brig was bound to Jamaica.

That the reſolution of the executive directory of the 14th Meſſidor laſt, orders that all the ſhips belonging to the republic and the privateers, are to act towards the American veſſels in the ſame manner as they permit the Britiſh to act towards them.

That it is notorious that the agents of the Britiſh government, in the Weſt-Indies, do not reſpect any neutral flag, which notoriety is ſtrengthened by affidavits taken and depoſited at the ſecretary general's office.

That after the official notification of the ſaid decree of the executive directory, and after the certainty of the conduct of the Britiſh in the Weſt-Indies, towards the neutral veſſels, the commiſſion decreed on the 18th inſtant, that all neutral veſſels going to or coming from Britiſh ports ſhall be good prizes.

The commiſſion has decreed, and doth decree, that the Suſan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, maſter, captured the 5th inſtant, by the privateer La Fileuſe, Jean Valet, maſter, is a good prize as well as her cargo, and all belonging to her, and that the whole ſhall be ſold for the benefit of the captors, therefore all perſons to whom the care of the veſſel and cargo is truſted ſhall deliver them up to the captor.

This decree ſhall be notified to the captain of the ſaid brig, and for the full execution hereof, the captor ſhall proceed before whom it may be right.

Signed on the regiſter,

SANTHONAX, Preſident,
RAIMOND, Commiſſioner.
PASCAL, Sec'y General.

A true copy,
Paſcal, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

Senate of the United States, February 22.

The anſwer to the addreſs of the vice-preſident of the United States on his retiring from the ſenate, was yeſterday agreed to as follows:

SIR,

The Senate of the United States would be unjuſt to their own feelings, and deficient in the performance of a duty their relation to the government of their country impoſes, ſhould they fail to expreſs their regard for your perſon, and their reſpect for your character, in anſwer to the addreſs you preſented to them, on your leaving a ſtation which you have ſo long and ſo honorably filled as their preſident.

The motives you have been pleaſed to diſcloſe which induced you not to withdraw from the public ſervice, at a time when your experience, talents and virtues were peculiarly deſirable, are as honorable for yourſelf, as from our confidence in you, Sir, we truſt the reſult will be beneficial to our beloved country.

When you retired from your dignified ſeat in this houſe, and took your leave of the members of the ſenate, we felt all thoſe emotions of gratitude and affection, which our knowledge and experience of your abilities and unſleviating impartiality, ought to inſpire, and we ſhould with painful reluctance endure the ſeparation, but for the conſoling reflection, that the ſame qualities which have rendered you uſeful, as the preſident of this branch of the legiſlature, will enable you to be ſtill more ſo, in the exalted ſtation to which you have been called.

From you, Sir, in whom your country have for a long period, placed a ſteady confidence, which has never been betrayed or forfeited, and to whom they have on ſo many occaſions entruſted the care of their deareſt intereſts, which have never been abuſed. From you, who holding the ſecond ſituation under the conſtitution of the United States, have lived in uninterrupted harmony with him who has held the firſt.—

From you we receive with much ſatisfaction the declaration which you are pleaſed to make of the opinion you entertain of the character of the preſent ſenators, and of that of thoſe citizens who have been heretofore ſenators. This declaration, were other motives wanting, would afford them an incentive to a virtuous perſeverance, in that line of conduct which has been honored with your approbation.

In your future courſe, we entertain no doubt, that your official conduct, will be meaſured by the conſtitution, and directed to the public good, you have therefore a right to entertain a confident reliance, that you will be ſupported, as well by the people at large, as by their conſtituted authorities.

We cordially reciprocate the wiſhes which you expreſs for our honor, health and happineſs, we join with yours, our fervent prayers for the continuation of the virtues and liberties of our fellow citizens, for the public proſperity and peace; and for you we implore the beſt reward of virtuous deeds, the grateful approbation of your conſtituents, and the ſmiles of heaven.

Extract of a letter dated Danville, Kentucky, January 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of ſhort duration. The Indians and White People have already been killing one another. The diſpute firſt began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, paſſing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the wilderneſs road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed colonel Daniel Boone, his ſon, and ſon-in-law, when on viewing lands on Red river. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

SLAVE TRADE.

A cauſe of conſiderable intereſt to the credit of our government, and to the credit of the juriſprudence of this ſtate, was tried in the diſtrict court on Monday; it appeared that the Lady Walterſtorf, a ſhip belonging to New-York, arrived in the Delaware a ſhort time ago, and upon proper information, ſhe was libelled, with her tackle, cargo, &c. under a law of the United States, prohibiting the traffic in men.

Upon the ſeizure of the veſſel, two of the unfortunate Africans that had been ſtolen from their native country, were found on board, together with ſeveral ſuits of iron, ſuch as hand-cuffs, neck-yokes, leg-bolts, &c. packed up carefully in caſks, and written documents, completely authenticating the detail of the voyage to Africa, from her firſt equipment at New-York, to her coming into this port, after the ſale of a cargo of one hundred and fifty men, it appeared that the ſhip after leaving New-York, took a lading at St. Croix, where they obtained a ſet of Spaniſh papers, and under a foreign flag, purſued the traffic along the coaſt of Africa, and returned with the ſlaves to the ſame port, where they were all ſold, ſaving the two perſons found on board, one of whom a man, nick-named Bacchus, was brought forward at the trial, he could ſpeak no language but that of his native country; the other, a women, is hired as a domeſtic in the Jerſeys, both having been liberated. The ſhip is confiſcated, and the penalty incurred by law will be levied on the owner, who is a man of opulence.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard, American agent in London, to a gentleman of this town.

"Your letter of the 3d Auguſt laſt is before me. In anſwer, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that an authentic copy of the proceedings of the vice-admiralty court of Bermuda, in your caſe, was received on the 9th of February laſt; this is the only paper that in the firſt inſtance is neceſſary, or that can be uſed in the hearing of the cauſe.—When the buſineſs has been ſubmitted to the courts of appeal they will pronounce, whether any or what further proof will be required. On the receipt of the above documents, proceſs iſſued againſt the captors to compel their appearance to the cauſe.—This was ſent out to be ſerved on them in Bermuda, but has not yet been returned.—On its return the captors will appear, to be put in contempt, as it is called in the dialect of doctors commons, after which the cauſe will be brought to an iſſue without delay.

"As to the buſineſs being brought immediately before the commiſſioners appointed under the ſeventh article of the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, it is a matter I have much at heart, and ſhall do all in my power to effect. It would ſecure to our citizens full, impartial and ſpeedy juſtice, really advantageous to Great-Britain, were ſhe to conſent to it. Nevertheleſs, I fear it will have many and weighty obſtacles to overcome, ſhould it prove ſucceſsful—as it ſeems very doubtful whether ſuch a thing was ever contemplated in framing the treaty. The commiſſioners however, will decide, and while I have the fulleſt confidence in their diſpoſition to do juſtice, I am not leſs perſuaded of their patriotiſm and their ſympathy with ſuch of our fellow citizens as have ſuffered by the ſpoliations of Britiſh cruizers."

RICHMOND, March 1.

On Wedneſday the 22d ult. being the anniverſary of the birth day of our valuable and beloved Preſident, the morning was uſhered in by the diſcharge of cannon. The company of artillery commanded by Capt. Dunſcomb, and the troop of cavalry commanded by Capt. Auſtin, paraded near the capitol in commemoration of the day, and performed ſundry military evolutions. At 12 o'clock ſixteen cannon were diſcharged. At 3 o'clock a number of gentlemen, among whom was the Governor with ſeveral Members of the Privy Council and other public officers, dined at the Swan Tavern, where the following truly patriotic toaſts were given under a diſcharge of cannon.

1. The day, the memorable day which gave to liberty a champion whom danger could not appal, adverſe fortune depreſs, nor proſperity corrupt.

2. Our illuſtrious and beloved General, Preſident and fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

3. The hero, who for 8 years, through ſituations in which the boldeſt might deſpair, conducted the armies of liberty to victory independence and peace.

4. The patriot general, who could appeaſe the diſcontents of a victorious but ſuffering army, and retire from ſupreme command to the private duties of a faithful citizen.

5. The patriotic ſtateſman, who in obedience to the voice of his country, could without an intereſted motive quit the retirement he loved, and riſk his well-earned fame in times the moſt difficult and ſtations the moſt reſponſible.

6. The patriot whoſe diſintereſted love of the people, could induce him to riſk his popularity to ſerve them, and to purſue ſteadily the public good amidſt the war of parties and conflict of paſſions.

7. The genuine American patriot, who loves more than all others his own country and dares to ſupport her real intereſt againſt foreign inſidious intrigue or open violence.

8. That patriot whoſe ſenſe and duty will induce him to fill an office he does not wiſh and whoſe moderation will only permit him to hold the higheſt ſtations while his ſervices are indiſpenſable to his country.

9. The Farewell Addreſs of George Waſhington to his fellow-citizens—May its utility compenſate for the loſs of his ſervices, and may it form the baſis of American politics, preſerve to the lateſt time that fabric he has been ſo inſtrumenal in rearing.

10. The ſpirit of 1796—May the flame which was then kindled, ſtill blaze in the American boſom and protect her independence from every foe that may aſſail it.

11. The republic of France—while with a ſplendor of exertion unparelled in the annals of man ſhe aſſerts her own rights—may ſhe reſpect the rights of others.

12. The republic of France—may harmony between France and America be reſtored on principles conſiſtent with the independence, the rights and intereſts of both nations.

13. The Republic of France—may thoſe of either nation who have contributed wil-

singly to sow discord between her and the United States, reap shame and disappointment.

14. The commerce of the United States—may it prosper and extend unmolested to every quarter of the globe.

15. The memory of those heroes who fell in the cause of American liberty—If their spirits be permitted to view what passes in this lower world—may they have no reason to blush for those that survive them, or regret that they have died for us.

16. The fair daughters of Columbia.

After the Governor retired—

The Governor of Virginia.

After passing the afternoon with general happiness and good temper, the company adjourned to the Eagle Tavern, where the evening was closed with an elegant ball.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL's OFFICE.
February 28, 1797.

Mr. DAVIS,

For the information of the Captains and Subalterns of the respective Regiments of Artillery and Cavalry, be pleased to publish the following arrangement of the Field Officers of the said Regiments, viz. of the

First Regiment of Artillery.

Callohil Minnis, of Bedford, lieutenant-colonel commandant.

Clement Carrington, of ———, and Peter Johnson, of ———, majors.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

John Minor, of Spottsylvania, lieutenant-colonel commandant.

Thomas Swann, of Loudoun, and John Callender, of ———, majors.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

John Preston, of Montgomery, lieutenant-colonel commandant.

James Currie, of Rockingham, and John White, of Bath, majors.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Willis Wilson, of Portsmouth, lieutenant colonel commandant.

Alexander Quarrier, of Richmond, and Thomas Lewis, of Gloucester, majors.

First Regiment of Cavalry.

Philemon Holcomb, of Prince Edward, lieutenant-colonel commandant.

Erasmus Gill, of Petersburg, and James Penn, of ———, majors.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

John Francis Mercer, of Fredericksburg, lieutenant-colonel, commandant.

Thomas M. Randolph, of Goochland, and Francis T. Brooke, of Fredericksburg, majs.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.

Henry Bowyer, of Botetourt, lieutenant-colonel, commandant.

Robert Grattan, of Staunton, and Hugh Holmes, of Winchester, majors.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.

Larkin Smith, of King and Queen, lieutenant-colonel commandant.

John Hughes, of Gloucester, and Willis Riddick, Nansemond, majors.

☞ The several Printers in the state are requested to insert the above, in their respective papers, more effectually to answer the purpose of its publication,

By their obedient Servant,
SAMUEL COLEMAN, for
SIMON MORGAN, Adjt. Gen.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

Capt. Flagg, from Cadiz, brought no papers; the following intelligence we had from him, verbally:

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the English frigate Terpsichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whose name Capt. Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which after a desperate engagement of several hours, in which she lost all her masts and was otherways much shattered, struck to the Terpsichore, who sent a prize master and nine men on board of her; but the Terpsichore having also suffered considerably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchmen, seeing that the British frigate could not man her prize, again took possession of the ship and got into Cadiz with her; she had 85 men, including her captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpsichore got into Gibraltar; her Capt. Flagg did not learn.

Capt. Flagg further informs, that about the first of January, accounts were received at Cadiz, of Lord Malmesbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was also reported, that Gen. Pinckney, our minister, had not been received by the directory, and had received orders to leave France also.

In Italy, Capt. Flagg understood that the French armies had been invariably successful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the surrender of Mantua. He understood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the observations Capt. Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great-Britain is far from being popular. The siege of Gibraltar, by the Spanish army, had not commenced, and he thinks it will be some considerable time before it is attempted. The Spanish fleet had been dispersed in the Mediterranean, by a gale of wind, after which the greatest part of them got into Carthagena, and several of them into other ports of Spain.

Capt. Flagg did not learn what became of the British fleet, after it left Corsica.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, some short time before capt. Flagg sailed, from the American agent at Maggadore, which informed that instructions had been given to the cruisers of the Emperor of Morocco to take all American vessels. The reason given for these orders was, that several vessels under American colours, had carried supplies to the brother of the Emperor, who is in rebellion against him.

Our readers may recollect, that captain Flagg was taken, on his passage from this port for Gibraltar, and carried into Tariffa, by a French cruiser, in October last, under the decree of the French government which directs all American vessels, bound to British ports, to be carried in. After three months detention, and appealing from the sentence of the French consul, who had condemned her, to the minister at Madrid, his vessel was restored to him, and the freight paid, the cargo is sold, but the captors have given ample security for payment of the amount, if it is decreed to be restored.

About Christmas last, an order was issued in Cadiz, prohibiting the importation of rice from the United States of America into Spain. It was said to be in consequence of a large quantity of that article having been raised in West-Florida.

February 24.

We yesterday mentioned, that lord Malmsbury had quitted Paris. It has since been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris of the 20th December, which said, that affairs seemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vanished, as lord Malmsbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had been refused an audience, a decree having passed the French government, that all intercourse with the United States should subside, until satisfaction is obtained for the repeated insults which have been shewn by them to France, the chief of which is alledged to be the treaty with Great-Britain.

Copy of a letter from Captain Sargeant, of the sloop Mary, to the Publishers of this Gazette.

PORT DE-PAIX, Febuary 3, 1797.

'Tis with regret I give you the following list of our unfortunate countrymen, captured brought in here, and condemned, since the 20th October, 1796.

Brig Dispatch, capt. Lunt, belonging to Mr. O'Hara.
Schooner Lark, captain Hands.
Ship Active, captain Whitehouse.
Schooner Harriott, capt. Sheets.
Schooner Betsey, capt. Brown.
Schooner Federal, capt. Jones.
Schooner Thankful, capt. Howland.
Brig Fanny, capt. Brown.
Brig Digby, captain Taylor.
Brig Susan and Polly, capt Abecten.
Brig Georgia Packet, captain M'Keever.
Brig Patriot, captain Bishop,
Schooner Eutaw, captain Smith.

The above vessels are here, and sold, with very bad usage to Americans, that disgraces the name of a Frenchman. I am the only American left in port, that is not a prize.

We are plundered of our clothes, and every thing they can lay their hands on; I am sorry to say this of the Republic. These Seas are swarmed with small boats, privateers. The English fleet are still off the Cape.

This country which was once as rich as the mines of Peru, is now gone to the Devil; not one honest man to be found. The brigands have all in their own hands.

Your's gentlemen, with respect, &c.
JOHN P. SARGEANT,
Master of the sloop Mary, of Charleston.

PETERSBURG, *March 7.*

No northern papers were received, by yesterday's mail, further than Alexandria.

Married, on Saturday last, Mr. James Knox, *to* Miss Sally Turner, *both of this town.*

*** A Journeyman Printer will meet with employment at the Office of the Printer hereof.

Dr. Isaac Hall,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow-Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

PETERSBURG THEATRE.

Positively the last Night this Season.

For the BENEFIT *of*

Mrs. WEST.

On Wednesday Evening, March 8, 1797,
Will be PRESENTED,
A Tragedy, (never performed here) called the

Grecian Daughter.

End of the PLAY, a Song by
Mrs. GREEN.
A SONG, by
Mr. BARTLETT.
To which will be added a New Pantomime (never performed here) called the

Devil upon two Sticks;

OR,

Harlequin Skeleton.

(Taken from La Diable Boiteau of La Sage)
In the Course of the Pantomime, will be introduced the favorite Dying and Skeleton Scenes.
The Magic Chamber and Candlesticks.
To CONCLUDE with a
DANCE BY THE CHARACTERS.
Tickets to be had as before, and of Mrs. West, adjoining Theatre.
BOXES 6s.—PIT 4s, 6d.

Windsor Mills, Bake-house, Brewery and Distillery.

B A T E, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their Mills, Bake-house, Brewery and Distillery, are at work, and that any orders for the following articles shall be executed with dispatch and fidelity, viz.—

Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels—MIDLINGS, SHIP STUFF, BRAN & SHORTS—INDIAN MEAL, boalted or unboalted—Cabin, Pilot, and Ship BREAD.

STRONG BEER, in barrels of all sizes, of the best quality, sent to any house in the town, clear of expence. GIN and WHISKEY of superior quality.

CORN ground at said Mills for the accustomed toll, and the utmost dispatch given.

WINDSOR, March 6, 1797. 6

Four Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing a young Negro Woman by the name of BIDDY, who absconded from my service last Thursday evening. She was formerly the property of Col. Bannister's estate, and is so well known in this town that any further description is thought unnecessary. She was dressed in a blue habit, and am informed is lurking somewhere about town.

JOHN BRANDER.
Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

TAKEN UP,

By the subscriber, in Dinwiddie county, a SANDY BARROW, marked with a crop in the right and slope under the left ear—he appears to have been drove, as his bristles are partly cut off. The owner may have him by proving his property, on application to

MARY VAUGHAN.
January 20, 1797. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Caswell county, North Carolina, the 11th instant, a likely NEGRO FELLOW named DAVY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his face inclined to be hollow, square shoulders, and well made; had on when he went away, a pair of striped overalls, one side of the seat of which was white, a short white hunting shirt of thread and cotton; has with him a printed stamped jacket of homespun cotton, a green sagathy coat, and a pair of copperas cotton breeches. He was raised in Dinwiddie county, and I think is now about Petersburg. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure the above negro, so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

ROBERT LONG.
February 20, 1797. 6*

THE Estate of WILLIAM RAGSDALE, jun. deceased, will be offered for sale at Prince George Courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of March next, being court day. The Estate consists of NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a part of which will be sold for cash and the balance on a credit of 12 months, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to the

ADMINISTRATOR.
February 20, 1797.

J. & E. Newcomb,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following articles:

Prime Jamaica SUGARS.
Loaf, ditto.
Best Green COFFEE.
Old Jamaica RUM.
New-England, ditto.
French and Apple BRANDY.
Lisbon and Teneriffe WINE.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of Ladies Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, and Ear-Drops—and an assortment of Tea-Boards and Waiters. All of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Petersburg, Feb. 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on the first of March, in the stone house of the late Charles Russel (for a few quarters) for the purpose of teaching young Ladies those pleasing accomplishments the TAMBOUR and EMBROIDERY, together or apart, which ever proves most agreeable to the learners. The customary mode of teaching will be observed, consequently School will be opened at ten in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies may also be furnished with any kind of drawing on silk, muslin, or any kind of stuff, agreeable to any pattern they chuse, on reasonable terms.

Those who are disposed to favour her with their commands, will please to leave their names as early as possible, that the necessary preparations may be made for the same, when the terms will be made known, and samples of work shewn, by

FRANCES W. STURDIVANT.

The Partnership of
John Wilder, & Co.

BEING this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to that concern are to make payment to JOHN WILDER, who will settle all claims against the Copartnership.

WILLIAM KNOX.
JOHN WILDER.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, and begs leave to inform them, that the business will in future be carried on at the same place by himself. He is under the necessity of requesting all those who stand indebted to the late concern to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the claims against it.

JOHN WILDER.
Petersburg, February 6, 1797. 6

Petersburg, February 15, 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inspection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Messrs. Scott & Anderson.

EDWIN FORT, Agent
8 for the Proprietor.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Market—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Satrins, Lustrings, and Persians
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Bar Iron, Castings, Salts.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq; of Mount Airy, Virginia*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greensville county, 46 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been so often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.
Greensville, January 23, 1797. cotf

February 23, 1797.

CAME to my plantation in Prince George county, about the end of December last, one Red

BRINDLED STEER,

Of middle size, appears to be 7 or 8 years old, with no mark as I can see. Posted up and appraised to £.4—18s.

NOEL QUESNEL.

FOR SALE,

Twenty Head of CATTLE,

Raised in the neighbourhood of Town. Apply to
WILLIAM DAVIES.
Blandford, February 24, 1797.

From the NEW-WORLD.

Mr. SMITH,

Having heard the following very ſingular relation from ſeveral quarters, I am induced to place ſome confidence in the truth of the facts recited therein; but as they are of a nature unparalleled in the hiſtory of the preſent day, I ſhall ſuſpend my entire belief in their verity until further confirmation; the moſt likely mode of obtaining which I have apprehended would be through the medium of the public papers: the relation is therefore as I received it tranſmitted to you for publication; which whether it is an exaggerated account of a real occurence, or a ſtory having no foundation whatever, I will not pretend to determine, ſuffice it to ſay, that if the former, the publication may tend to procure an accurate ſtatement of the circumſtances which gave riſe to this report, and if the latter, the recital may ſerve to amuſe the reader.

There is now reſiding at Red-Stone, in this ſtate, a perſon by the name of ——— who ſome years ſince removed there from Wilis Town, Cheſter county. Being lately in this city, his buſineſs detained him longer than he intended or had given his wife reaſon to expect when he left home: This detention and delay occaſioned her conſiderable uneaſineſs, which having expreſſed in the hearing of her ſon a lad of about eleven years of age, he requeſted her to be under no apprehenſion reſpecting his father, for he would be at home in three days, for he had ſeen him on his return homeward, accompanied by a man ſomewhat taller than himſelf, wearing blue cloaths, and having his hair tied: that they had ſtopped at a ſtore on the road, where his father had purchaſed a black earthen jug, and half a gallon of whiſkey, after which having purſued their journey they arrived at a ſpring on the ſide of a mountain, where halting to refreſh themſelves, in taking up the jug to get ſome liquor the handle came off, and the jug rolled to the bottom of the hill without ſpilling its contents, which occaſioned conſiderable merriment between the two travellers. This information the mother placed no confidence in and indeed ſuffered entirely to ſlip her memory, until reminded of it by the arrival of her huſband at the time ſpecified, accompanied by the man deſcribed as his aſſociate, who related their adventure at the ſpring preciſely as the boy had ſaid it happened, previous to their being informed of his foreknowledge and communication of it.

This occaſioned conſiderable noiſe in the neighbourhood, and many viſited and converſed with the lad to whom he related ſeveral occurrences in their lives, as they conceived only known to themſelves; among the reſt an Engliſhman who requeſted ſome information reſpecting his family in Europe, and received it entirely to his ſatisfaction; his father was deſcribed to him, the number and ages of his brothers and ſiſters preciſely aſcertained, their preſent ſituation and occupations declared, the ſize of his father's houſe and ſituation of ſeveral neighbouring ones demonſtrated with the ſame preciſion, with a variety of other circumſtances equally curious ſingular and unaccountable.

He is not at preſent ſuffered to ſee ſo much company as at firſt, nor obliged to go to ſchool; having uniformally objected to every mode of inſtruction, ſaying, his intuitive knowledge would be forfeited, and his life endangered, by ſuch a meaſure. His father was at firſt diſpoſed to force him to learn, and threatened him with a whipping if he did not go to ſchool, but being told by his ſon, that a perſon was lying in wait to kill him, and going to the the ſpot deſcribed, and ſeeing a man really ſtanding there, he ever after deſiſted from the attempt.

Such is the tale, at preſent prevalent; if thought worthy an inſertion in the New World, a ſubſcriber will be obliged, and poſſibly ſome farther light thrown on the ſubject by ſome of your correſpondents thereby.

SUETONIUS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

To the PUBLIC.

BEING informed by Captain EDWARD PEGRAM, ſen. of the county of DINWIDDIE, at the Clerk's Office of the ſaid county, on Tueſday laſt, that ſome perſon (whoſe name the ſaid Pegram refuſed to give up) told him that one of the Executive enquired of the above alluded to perſon, what char&r I bore in regard to the Tobacco which is ſaid to be deficient at Barkeſdales's Warehouſe, and whether there had not been unfavorable conjectures about me on that ſubject—alſo, that the member obſerved, that he himſelf perhaps was in Philadelphia when that Tobacco was ſold. Immediately on receiving the above information, I determined to wait on the Executive and requeſt the favor of them, or at leaſt of the member ſaid to have made the enquiry and obſervation, to communicate to me the grounds there were for ſuch an enquiry, and whether he mean his obſervation to apply to me, and if he did, what grounds there were for that alſo.—Accordingly on Saturday following, being the 18th of the preſent month (February) I arrived in Richmond, and waited on the different members of the Executive until I met with a gentleman who ſeemed to be of opinion that he was the member alluded to; who, as to the enquiry ſaid he made none; but was candid enough to tell me, that there were inſinuations droped which made unfavorable impreſſions of me in the minds of gentlemen who were acquainted with me; that if any inſinuations had been uſed at Council Board, he did not hold himſelf at liberty to communicate them, or did he conceive himſelf bound to anſwer any interrogatories touching tranſactions or converſation which took place there among the Executive: In regard to the Tobacco, he ſaid the ſubject was mentioned in the anti-chamber of the Council, at the time Mr. Jordan Rees applied to the Executive for a commiſſion as Sheriff of the county of Dinwiddie, and that he obſerved it was poſſible or probable, that he (the member) was in Philadelphia when the Tobacco was ſold, and for that reaſon he did ſuppoſe himſelf to be the member alluded to: But, that he did not intend the obſervation to apply to me or to any man upon earth: that he never heard my name to his recollection 'till the above commiſſion was applied for by the ſaid Rees, nor did he make any enquiry how the Tobacco he ſpoke of in the anti-chamber came to Philadelphia for ſale, or by whom, or ſhould he have known that Tobacco was there at all, had not ſome gentlemen of that place (Philadelphia) made application to him to know the price of Tobacco in Richmond, as a guide to them in a purchaſe they were about to make of fifty hogſheads ſent from Peterſburg, and that this muſt have been in the fall of 1795. If I am not correct in my ſtatement, I beg that gentleman to correct me, for my only wiſh is that the inſinuations and obſervation ſaid to have been made by a member of the Executive, ſhould be placed in its true light, and left to the impartial world to judge of as they ſee cauſe. With reſpect to inſinuations which have been droped, and which that gendeman was candid enough to tell me had made an unfavourable impreſſion of me in the minds of ſome; I do ſuppoſe the alluſions muſt have been to the Tobacco loſt or miſſing out of the aforeſaid Warehouſe. I think it a duty I owe to my poſterity, to make a few declarations on that ſubject, and call upon every citizen of my county to come forward, if they know ought againſt me, and criminate me. I now therefore declare, that I never was in Philadelphia 'till the fourth day of Auguſt, 1796, and that I never ſold one pound of Tobacco there, or upwards, nor never procured the ſelling of one pound there or upwards, by or through any perſon or perſons for me, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes; nor did I ever receive one cent or upwards, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold at that place by any perſon or perſons whatſoever; any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of this aſſertion LIES. And I do further declare, that I never ſold (except two hogſheads of Tobacco taken for me on deck by Captain Simon Swail in July 1796, when I went paſſenger with him to New-York) one pound of Tobacco or upwards, in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, in any city, borough, town or village (except my own town Peterſburg) within this commonwealth; nor ever (except the above two hogſheads) procured the ſelling of one pound or upwards, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, by any perſon or perſons for me, in any city, town, borough or village (except Peterſburg) within this commonwealth; nor did I ever receive one cent or upwards for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold in any city, borough, town, or village (except the before mentioned two hogſheads ſhiped to New-York and Tobacco ſold in Peterſburg as before excepted) within this commonwealth: Any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of this aſſertion LIES. And I do further declare, that I have no intereſt in any Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold any where in this commonwealth, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever; nor is there one farthing or upwards due me, by any perſon or perſons in this commonwealth, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold within the ſame And I do poſitively aſſert, that I never ſhiped out of this commonwealth one pound of Tobacco or upwards, nor ever received of any perſon or perſons one cent or upwards for Tobacco ſhiped out of the ſame, nor have I a demand againſt any perſon or perſons for Tobacco ſhiped out of the ſame. Any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of any of the above aſſertions LIES.

Perhaps it may not be amiſs to give the public my reaſon for excepting Peterſburg as above. It is becauſe I live in the vicinity thereof, and of courſe the moſt convenient place to diſpoſe of my produce, and having received of others Tobacco on loan and in payment of debts; but I do poſitively aſſert, that I never received a pound of Tobacco at that place, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, but what I fairly and honeſtly poſſeſſed myſelf of; nor have I ever (knowingly) received one farthing or upwards of any perſon or perſons, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold at that place, which had been unfairly obtained Any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of this my laſt aſſertion LIES.

If the above declarations and aſſertions which I have made be true, and I defy the world to contradict them with truth, judge then ye impartial citizens, what grounds there are to juſtify the throwing out inſinuations againſt me reſpecting the Tobacco loſt as aforeſaid. An apology for uſing a certain harſh word ſeveral times in the above is deemed unneceſſary, as I am ſatisfied the public muſt think with me, that the occaſion fully juſtifies it.

It is ſaid by ſome, that I have made a caſh payment to one of my creditors, and that has given reaſon to the world to ſuſpect that I muſt have been benefited by the above Tobacco. How rediculous the ideal Can ſuch reaſons be given by any but the malicious and malignant?—and do their reaſons hold good in the opinions of the impartial? I will hazard a conjecture they do not. Thoſe ſuſpicious beings had better have made an enquiry how my money was raiſed, before they took the liberty to throw out inſinuations, or even hazard conjectures, unfavorable to me, and that in itſelf, the bare enquiry how I poſſeſſed myſelf of caſh, would be deemed by every candid man the heighth of impertinence. The caſh payment alluded to I preſume, is one made by me to Mr. David Roſs in the month of October laſt, amounting to between five and ſix hundred pounds, perhaps five hundred and thirty four pounds is the preciſe ſum; and to ſatisfy every impartial and candid reader of this publication (and none others have I a wiſh to ſatisfy) I will ſtate the manner in which the ſaid ſum of 534 l. was raiſed—viz. By a ſale of Land made in Philadelphia to Major Eliſha B Hopkins, contained in ſeven patents from the ſtate of North-Carolina, agreeable to the following liſt—three patents of 5000 acres each, two ditto of 3000 acres each, and two ditto of 2000 acres each, making 25,000 acres, and two military grants by the ſaid ſtate for upwards of 2000 acres, making in all ſomewhat over 27000 acres of Land—for which I received of Major Hopkins 2000 dollars, about the third or fourth day of the aforeſaid month of October laſt; and did I conceive it neceſſary I could annex to this publication a copy of the oath of Major James Grant, proving both the ſtatement and ſale of the Land; and by ſending on to Philadelphia, I could prove the ſame by Major Eliſha B. Hopkins, and procure a liſt of the Bills paid me by him, and the preciſe amount drawn from the different Banks, and in Peterſburg the preciſe amount from each Bank a gentleman merchant changed there for ſpecie, and by Mr. David Roſs, the precite amount of each Bank's Bill paid him: But I flatter myſelf enough is already ſaid and done to ſatisfy every reader of the above deſcription; and if the malicious and malignant wiſh to pry into or ſearch for any untruth in my aſſertions, the path is plain, and they have my full approbation to do ſo. It may be aſked by ſome, why I have been ſilent ſo long? The anſwer is, that I left home on the ſecond day of November laſt, for Kentucky, and did not return until the 19th day of January following; that I never heard there was a complaint of the want of Tobacco at the aforeſaid Warehouſe, until I returned to my own family—nor had I an opportunity of calling upon the perſon I was informed droped the firſt hint that could be applyed to me, till Tueſday the 14th of the preſent month (February) at the Clerk's Office; ſince which the public have already been told how the buſineſs has been conducted

I am not a ſubſcriber to any preſs; but the above will be publiſhed in the Peterſburg news paper and in Mr Davis' of Richmond three weeks ſucceſſively; and I ſhall poſſeſs myſelf of the papers from each preſs until the laſt day of May next, to ſee if any perſon replys to this publication—and ſhould no reply be made by that time, I flatter myſelf the candid and impartial will conclude that every inſinuation touching my reputation, has been without foundation, and do me the juſtice to let them ſink into oblivion.

JOHN VERELL.

STIRLING CASTLE (Dinwiddie county)
21ſt February, 1797. eo3

GARDEN SEEDS,

Juſt received by the MARTIN,

And for ſale by A. ADAMS,

At his MEDICINE SHOP,

Oppoſite Bollingbrook Street,

EARLY Golden Hotſpur Peas.	Spinage.
Large Marrowfat, do.	Orange Carrot.
Early Six Weeks, do.	Curled Parſley.
Early York Cabbage.	Solid Celery.
Do. Sugar Loaf, do.	Red Beet.
Do. Battenſea, do.	Aſparagus.
Large Drumhead, do.	Early Cauliflower.
Do. Winter, do.	Red Cabbage.
Winter Kail.	Green Savoy Cabbage.
Salmon Radiſh.	Yellow, do. do.
Turnip Radiſh.	Purple Brocoli.
Cabbage Lettuce.	Green, do.
	White Spaniſh Onion.

Alſo an aſſortment of

Genuine Medicines, as uſual,

Peterſburg, February 9, 1797.

To be SOLD or LEASED.

I Will ſell or leaſe my Lot, No. 35, in New Blandford, directly oppoſite Mr. David Maitland's. There is on this lot a dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, 16 by 24, with a cellar well calculated for a kitchen, a ſmoke-houſe, ſtable and carriage-houſe; alſo an excellent well. The lot is ſecurely encloſed. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to me.

ANTHONY SEPARK.

Blandford, 20th February, 1797. eo3

Will be offered for ſale,

At the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Peterſburg, on the laſt Thurſday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Among which is an exceſlent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and ſeveral likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be ſold for Caſh only.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell alſo the aforeſaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 buſhels of ſeed, all ſown on good Land. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, or the enſuing fall, as beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Terms, one third Caſh, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made eaſy and agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. eo7*

The noted thorough bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well encloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Calfenders, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well encloſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

Stop Thief!

STOLEN out of my ſtable, on the night of Wedneſday the 1ſt of this month, a likely brown BAY HORSE, about five feet high, nine of ten years old, ſhod all round, no particular mark or brand that I recollect, much rubbed with Waggon gear, a ſmall ſcar on his back, paces, trots and gallops very well, and holds his tail much to one ſide when rode. Whoever will deliver me the horſe near Dinwiddie court-houſe, ſhall receive Ten Dollars reward, and on conviction of the Thief, the further ſum of Eight Dollars—or I will liberally reward any perſon who will give me ſuch information as will enable me to get him.

JOHN PEGRAM, Jun.

February 23, 1797. (ep 4*)

Blank Bonds for ſale at this Office.